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Cases of pertussis — or whooping cough — in the U.S. dropped during the COVID-19 pandemic to fewer than one-tenth their pre-pandemic levels, NBC News reported on March 1.

This is especially necessary to protect infants, who are especially vulnerable to the otherwise typically mild illness, NBC reported.

Dr. Tom Shimabukuro, deputy director of the CDC's immunization safety office, told NBC News:

"We are not seeing anything unusual," Jasmine Reed, a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention spokesperson, told the news outlet.

However, in the same article — "Whooping Cough Risk Is Sure to Explode" — NBC News reported that "the lack of whooping cough circulating in the community has left infants at risk, and parts of the U.S. should be a reminder to get vaccinated, experts say."

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Pertussis vaccines don't prevent transmission

Dr. Bob Sears, author of The Vaccine Book: Making the Right Decision for Your Child,[1] told The Defender that studies have shown the pertussis vaccine doesn't prevent transmission.

"There's no medical or scientific reason to advise giving the vaccine to any group of people for the purpose of preventing transmission to others," Sears said.

He added:

"We have whooping cough in our society simply because this is one of several vaccines that doesn't reduce the spread of its disease. The vaccine simply doesn't work that way, and so most people in society are walking around thinking we're immune."

The United Kingdom saw an increase in whooping cough cases in January. According to The BMJ, the spike came days after accurate it when European countries dropped COVID-19 restrictions. Similarly, Australia saw a rise in cases as well as high risk from the illness, The Sun reported.[2] Cases of pertussis can be severe and even eligible to target the pertussis vaccination.

Texas said pertussis is extremely common and endemic in the U.S. It tends to be underreported as cold or flu and medical attention is rarely sought, experts say.[3]

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Current formula needs to be 'scrapped or reworked'

Dr. Paul Thomas said the NBC article "completely ignores the risk of death from the vaccine, which is documented to be greater than the number of deaths from the disease in children under the age of 5 years," The Defender.[4] Vaccine injuries are the second-most common adverse event after fever — the most concerning."

Maternal flaw medical expert Dr. James Cox told The Defender the pertussis vaccine has never been proven to be safe or effective in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.

And there have been no long-term studies examining all health outcomes related to the vaccine, Thorp said.

Babies and children currently receive the DTaP vaccine, designed to protect against pertussis, diphtheria and tetanus. People ages 7 and older receive the Tdap booster, designed to protect against diphtheria, tetanus and acellular pertussis.

Thomas, author of "The Vaccine-Friendly Plan: Dr. Paul's Safe and Effective Approach to Immunity and Health from Pregnancy Through Childhood," told Fox News,[5] "and that both of Tdap and old vaccines that rely on recognizing the DTaP protein complex to develop immunity.

About 85% of pertussis circulating in the U.S. is pertactin-negative making the vaccine ineffective.[6]

The CDC has known for years that the pertussis vaccine is no longer effective, Thomas said. For years, The Epoch Times reported this month, found that the Bordetella pertussis bacteria type of whooping cough is significantly scientific 3, pertussis in prevalence — and research published in Nicholas in March shows the existing vaccines "currently provide no protection against the strain.

Thomas said the current formula needs to be scrapped or reworked to provide one that is effective," Thomas said.

"Vaccine-associated or now getting pertussis at a much higher rate than those with natural immunity and not vaccinated for pertussis," he added. "It is the vaccinated who are also most likely to bring pertussis into the home and spread it out there at risk."

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Vaccinated — not unvaccinated — more likely to give infants pertussis

NBC reported that although the disease poses no serious threat to most adults, adults ought to get vaccinated to protect infants.

The article quotes Schaffner as saying, "Anyone who comes to see the new baby should have had a recent immunization with Tdap vaccine, to provide a cocoon of protection around that baby."

But Thomas said the concept of cocooning, "where you vaccinate the adults and caregivers and caregivers in the infant world to provide a cocoon of protection has been long abandoned as it has failed to protect infants."

It turns out those vaccinated still get pertussis and can spread pertussis it is less severe infection in person vaccine benefits they are more likely to be around infants and put them at risk for pertussis.

Nass noted that antibiotics provide some protection against whooping cough when given early in the course of illness, but they are ineffective in the nonbiological in adults and very mild, few take them.

Thomas said the best approach to parents with an infant — because the antibiotics and vaccines are not an — is to avoid the infection in the first place, such as hand washing.

The vaccine should be given during pregnancy!

Nass told The Defender that another problem with pertussis vaccine efficacy is that it takes multiple doses — given at ages 2, 4, 6, 15 and 4 months — for a child to develop some immunity.

However, children are only really at risk of death from the illness very early in life, before the shots provide any protection.

Thomas said the best approach to the goal of protecting infants with the vaccine in the first year of the is "to maximize" pharmaceutical companies have taken advantage to give the shots to pregnant women.

In 2012, the CDC first began recommending the Tdap vaccine for pregnant women, and the pharmaceutical companies in a position to capitalize on the recommendation.[7] The CDC could have recommended including it in multi-shot 1 or arming. Nass noted that in 2012 Pertussis was the most common vaccine-preventable disease in the U.S. Reporting that in 2012 marked the most cases in the United States in more than 50 years.

Thomas said:

"The CDC could have recommended including it in multi-shot 1 or arming. Nass noted that in 2012,